

SCA

The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*
 To SCALLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.
 SCALP. *n. f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]
 1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade, Upon his crested *scalp* so fore did finite, That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*
 O gentle Puck, take this transformed *scalp* From off the head of this Athenian swain, That he awaking, when the others do, May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakespeare.*
 White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps* Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
 The hairy *scalps* Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow Th' ensanguin'd field. *Phillips.*
 If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 2. The integuments of the head.
 To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.
 We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but that the *scalp* itself is contused. *Sharp.*
 SCALPEL: *n. f.* [*Fr. scalpelum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.
 SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*
 The river horse and *scaly* crocodile.
 His awful fummings they so soon obey;
 So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
 And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*
 A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*
 To SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological faculty of *Merie Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]
 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.
 Have fresh chaff in the bin,
 And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*
Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys,
 That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakespeare.*
 That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
 But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
 Did push it out of further question. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Watson.*
 2. To shift awkwardly.
 Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*
 To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.
 My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*
 SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
 SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.
 SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.
 It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wise's Surgery.*
 SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonie*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*
 To SCAMP. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.
 A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scamped* away with him. *L'Estrange.*
 You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamp* off with your new crown. *Addison.*
 Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
 And as you're *scamp'ring* stop you in your coach. *King.*
 To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, French; *scanda*, Latin.]
 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.
 Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
 First taught our English musick how to scan
 Words with just note and accent, not to scan
 With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*
 They scan their verses upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walsh.*
 2. To examine nicely.
 So he goes to heav'n,
 And so am I reveng'd: that would be scan'd. *Shakespeare. Ham.*
 The rest the great architect
 Did wisely to conceal; and not to divulge
 His secrets to be scan'd by them, who ought
 Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

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Every man has some guilts, which he desires should not be rigorously scanned; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Government of the Tongue.*
 At the final reckoning, when all mens actions shall be scanned and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam.*
 Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*
 The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted. *Atterbury.*
 In full fruition of successful pow'r,
 One moment and one thought might let him scan
 The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*
 SCANDAL. *n. f.* [*exdudados*; *scandale*, French.]
 1. Offence given by the faults of others.
 His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
 Even to the hill of scandal, by the grove
 Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy.
 If black scandal, or foul-faced reproach,
 Attend the sequel of your imposition,
 Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me
 From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak. R. III.*
 My known virtue is from scandal free,
 And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden. Aureng.*
 In the case of scandal, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermon.*
 To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.
 You repin'd,
 Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
 Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
 And after scandal them. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
 To SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλίζω*; *scandaliser*, French; from *scandal*.]
 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.
 I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hobbes.*
 It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to scandalize others. *Hammond on Fundamental.*
 Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be scandalized at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*
 Many were scandalized at the personal slander and reflection flung out by scandalizing libellers. *Addison.*
 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
 Thou do'st appear to scandalize
 The public right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*
 SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, French; from *scandal*.]
 1. Giving public offence.
 Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with fecundities. *Hobbes.*
 Something favouring
 Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
 Yeas, scandalous to the world. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
 3. Shameful; openly vile.
 You know the scandalous meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*
 SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]
 1. Cenforiously; opprobriously.
 Shun their fault, who scandalously nice,
 Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*
 2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence.
 His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*
 SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving public offence.
 SCANSION. *n. f.* [*scansis*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.
 To SCANT. *v. a.* [*scercen*, Saxon, to break; *scaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.
 You think
 I will your serious and great business scant,
 For the is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 They need rather to be scant in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to scant ourselves. *Bacon.*
 Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which scants their dimensions, we neglect and condemn them. *Glanville. Scipio.*
 Starve

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Starve them,
 For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
 Should scant the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*
 I am scant in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
 SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.
 From this time,
 Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.
 White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is scant: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 A single violet transplant:
 The strength, the colour, and the size,
 All which before was poor and scant,
 Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*
 To find out that,
 In such a scant allowance of star-light,
 Would over-take the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*
 SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.
 The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*
 We scant read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the fourth coast. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would scant allow him to be a gentleman. *Watson.*
 O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear. *Gay.*
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]
 1. Sparingly; niggardly.
 He spoke
 Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
 But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
 2. Narrowly; not plentifully.
 SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]
 1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.
 Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the scantiness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
 2. Want of amplitude or greatness.
 Alexander was much troubled at the scantiness of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *Saunders.*
 SCANTLET. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.
 While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter scantlet, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*
 SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*scantillon*, French; *scantellum*, Italian.]
 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.
 'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just scantling for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A certain proportion.
 The success,
 Although particular, shall give a scantling
 Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressid.*
 3. A small quantity.
 Reduce desires to narrow scantlings and small proportions. *Taylor's Rule of Living, b. v.*
 A scantling of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*
 In this narrow scantling of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]
 1. Scarcely; hardly.
 England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several legati nati; whereas France had scanty one. *Camden's Remains.*
 2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.
 My eager love, I'll give myself the lie;
 The very hope is a full happiness,
 Yet scantily measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*
 SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.
 He was a man of a fierce spirit, and of no evil disposition, having that he thought scantness of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*
 Did we but compare the miserable scantness of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville. Scipio.*
 SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]
 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.
 As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea be bath a little too scanty for positive infinity. *Locke.*
 His dominions were very narrow and scanty; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

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Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,
 And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;
 A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
 And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*
 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.
 Their language being scanty, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*
 There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and scanty conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*
 They with such scanty wages pay
 The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*
 3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.
 In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*
 To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.
 What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*
 I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*
 What can *scape* the eye
 Of God all-seeing? *Milton.*
 To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.
 Could they not fall unspite'd on the plain,
 But slain revive, and, taken, *scape* again. *Dryden.*
 SCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.
 I spoke of most disastrous chances,
 Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Means of escape; evasion.
 Having purpos'd falsehood, you
 Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
 Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
 Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*
 3. Negligent freak.
 No natural exhalation in the sky,
 No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd days,
 But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
 And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.
 A bawne! a very pretty bawne! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 Thou lurk'd'st
 In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
 Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:
 Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*
 SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.
 The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wise's Surgery.*
 SCAPULAR. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Respecting or belonging to the shoulders.
 The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapular* branches. *Wise's Surgery.*
 The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*
 SCAR. *n. f.* [from *scarre*, *scarre*, French; *εσχάρα*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.
 Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
 Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
 The soft delicious air,
 To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,
 Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*
 It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*
 This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Barnet.*
 In a hemorrhage from the lungs stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound.
 Yet I'll not shed her blood,
 Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow,
 And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
 SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarabee*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.
 A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 SCARAMOUCHE. *n. f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress.
 It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in icarlet. *Collier.*
 SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schars*, Dutch.]
 1. Not plentiful.
 A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce* now in England, and therefore